THE PROGRESS

GEO. MILLS JOY, EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C. MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1863,

The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and no tices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will lie over till the next day. tf. The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday foreneous at 9 o'cleck.

WM. LINGHAM, JR., editor of the Army & Navy Journal, 33 School st., Boston is our sole agent for that city. Any contract en tered into by him, for advertising or subscrip-tion on our account, will be ratified by us.

Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

[OFFICIAL.]

Head-Quarters, Department of North Carolina, New Berne, Dec. 31st, 1862.) GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.

The General Commanding, having been informed that several line officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that their officers immediately return to their regiments and give up any quarters that they may non town can only be given by the Division Com-

By command of Major General Foster, J. F. ANDERSON, Major and A. A. A. General.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps, New Berne, Jan. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1. General Orders No. 89 are hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and Brigade Commanders will see that these orders officers referred to.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster, J. F. ANDERSON, (Signed) Major and A. A. A. Gen.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps, Newbern, Jan. 4th, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the im mediate execution of General Orders 89 and 1 relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of Brig. Gen. NAGLEE. Commanding 18th Army Corps. JOHN F. ANDERSON, Major & A. A. A. G.

Chivalry.

After the recent battle at Kinston, our forces buried their dead decently and in order. On the first inst. a flag of truce left this city for that place, for the purpose of disinterring some of the bodies, and sending them home. Imagine their feelings on opening the graves, to find that the chivalry of rebeldom had pre viously opened them, stripped the bodies of every vestige of clothing, and tumbled them

would roll the body of a dead animal into a pit. The hearts of men, who would treat the dead bodies of their enemies, in this manner, must be indeed callous, and hardened to every fine feeling pertaining to man.

It was not supposed that the much vaunted chivalry of our rebel opponents had descended to such a depth of infamy, as to wreak their disappointment upon the occupants of the grave. But it has actually taken place. The boasting chivalry, that claims the right to rule, by virtue of aristocratic birth, has taken up with the noble, soul-elevating, dignified employment of robbing the dead of their apparel. Tell it not in America, proclaim it not in foreign climes, that the descendants of Moultrie, Marion, Sumter, and the F. F. V.'s have become grave robbers. Noble occupation!

We hope that the rebel press, which has strove to fire the Southern heart, with imaginary tales of Federal outrages, will be equally as prompt to report this desecration of the fallen dead. But we do not expect so simple an act of justice as this. We rejoice for the credit of North Carolina, that her troops though arrayed in rebellion, have not descended to this outrage, but that it has been reserv ed for South Carolina and Virginia, to fill up their measure of infamy, by this last crowning act of disgrace. Alas how are the chivalry

A striking fact of the destitution of the rebel troops, is revealed in the above ghoul like operation. Their troops are destitute of clothing that is serviceable, and their Quartermaster's stores are replecished from the grave-yards. Rebellion must surely be on the wane.

Editorial Melange.

The President has nominated to the Senate, James Monroe of Ohio as Consul to Rio Janei-

The President has recommended the following promotions in the Navy: Captains Poore, lation, and such other sums as the demands furniture and everything used by him-all being furniture and everything used by him-all being Hunt and Godon, to the rank of Commodore; of the public service for the current year shall than himself. Here be passed his life, cultiva-Captains; Lieut-Commanders Rhind, Ransom and Spicer, to Commanders; Lieuts. Allen, Green and Blank, to Lieut. Commanders; their friends at home, on book postage rates, ning previous to his death and requested permis one cent per ounce. The remainder of the "You can do me no good, I shall die before morntant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Collum to be First Lieutenant of Marines.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

thosernment are exempt from stamp duty.

w required, which may be affined and cancelled making flaton florige his headquarters. Classes do his country more service, for his untertaces was, and the 5th Indiana hattery,

semment of the steam sharp-of-war frequency. English Londonard, of her Determin Majoray's and Trement Tomple. Ask the wife who has the polishe I wounder Honry Extends the horse detected since Tompesse. He was very realest and no. but her knowned and parents who mount were,

an attempt at personal spite by some person was attacked again, the guerillas having been getting it ground. Not a dozen persons in the conflict was ended by the boat passing out Becufort knew of it, or approved of it, nor of reach of gunshot. Capt. Darling, in com-State is as great as when he used, in olden or \$35 per month and rations and quarters.time to stump this district. We notice this Master mechanics will receive \$2 per day, or fact, for the benefit of our northern exchanges, \$50 per month and rations and quarters. La that they may not be deceived.

John Morgan's division, and was fatally all drivers with a less number of animals will wounded in the fight near Lebanon Junction died near Boston, Nelson County, yesterday that the rising of the Mississippi, now com afternoon. Duke was a brother-in-law of John menced, will fill the famous canal and before Morgan.

THE NEWS.

gering doubt as to the real truth at Murfreesboro; but, as if to make assurance doubly sure, the following proof upon proof reaches us: "We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning. Their loss are immediately and strictly obeyed by the has been very heavy. Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed. Gens. Gladden, Adams, and Breckinridge are wounded." This was an official dispatch from Gen Rosencrans himself.

It was reported that the enemy were greatly demoralized as they retreated on Saturday night. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry, and a cavalry force was assisting. A Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard. It is believed that they lost eight or nine thousand killed and wounded during the struggle. We have 1500 prisoners, among them two Colonels and several Majors. The bodies of Gens. Rains and Hanson were in our possession, The double traitor Breckinridge was severely wounded. Major Prentice, son of the editor of the Louisville Journal, was wounded. The famous Louisiana First Regiment, was annihilated. Our own losses in all were 1,100 killed and about 6,000 wounded, beside several thousand prisoners. An examration of the field since the battle shows that the rebels were very strong, sosted. Gen. Bragg, in his second official

the Murfreesboro battles, claims Gen. Fry as among his prisoners. As there is but one general officer of that name, (late Colonel of 4th ern army, and as the Louisville papers of the 2d inst. announce his arrival and assumption of command at Lebanon, Ky., the rebel general seems to have claimed more than he has in his possession.

Commander Bankhead, in his official report of the loss of the Menitor, says, upon me ing the crew and officers of the boat on board the Rhode Island, four officers and twelve men were found missing. He is of the opinion that the Monitor must have sprung a leak somewhere forward, where the hull joins the armor and that it was caused by the heavy spread as and down on the sea.

The Philadelphia Press has a Nashville des patch, which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville. Tenn., and taken a number of prison. and 8,000 barrels of flour, and that the river is rapidly rising.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government was reported back and put upon its passage, but after discussion was postponed. The joint resolution to hurry up the pay of soldiers and sailors was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. Wright spoke against the amendment to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. No vote was taken. A bill was introduced providing for greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers.

In the House, the Select Committee on Emancipation reported back a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolition of slavery therein. It provides for the issue of ten millions of thirty years bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freed men. It was and wealthy people. His habits when a youth adopted by 73 against 46. The Committee of were singular. When engaged in the field he ro, Franklin Knight Consul to Shan Tung, adopted by 73 against 46. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire closing himself with a fence, there work. into the expediency of issuing Treasury notes bearing 8.65 interest, the amount issued to be require, under certain regulations. A bill was ting his land, reading his Bible, and devoting passed to allow certain articles not new maila- few moments to each of the many visitors who ble to be sent to the soldiers in the army, by were yearly attracted by curiosity to his dwellsession was spent in discussion upon the Executive Appropriation bill.

We have New Ormans news to the 29th .-No event of importance had transpired since Henry Was I Seecher, in his recent fraternithe departure of the previous steamer. Other ty lecture in Boston, said - We need more reply to ours, but which were effenced com- within 200 yards of the Abelition pickets. issued or used by the officers of any State vessels of Banks' Expedition heal arrived, and martyrs; we need more bloodshed. Blood is pletely in five or six minutes from the time there was already at camp at Baton Rouge the wine of the nations. God freds them on they commenced to fire. Whenever an instrument is executed by about of the newly arrived trueps.— hiead. Now, why does not this man make a marryr of demands? I who does be not shed a several prisoners taken, and the sounds of hat several parties arrive arrived pointly, one stamp only then. I was understood, had proposed facile of his own blood? In no way could be the except Capt. Bradley's battery, 6th Indimay Day was marked by amount somes of the years have tended to being in to our pres by Local, Estepp, were murnly intramental may buy was marked by amount stones of the years have tended in tening on to one press by Lord. Every this time and a special or our might and credition. Good care does be take to keep in repolicing this attack. From this time and a special or our right and credit, and was kept to obtain a fight persons were arrived for family out of danger, while he follows because there was no fight on, with an opposite for an accord. The every realistical to show kinstall. rate Core has been relied to the eleming in J. C. Davis, Among them with My-on medicing-in the Proposite character for employed demand shirts between

light in parading the fact, that Gov. Stanly day was fined \$50. The steamer J. M. Brown was hung in effigy, a few nights before the was attacked by guerillas on the 23d, while late election, in Beaufort, by some worthless, ascending the Bayou Bonfonca. One negro contemptible fellow, that is not worth salt was killed. A detachment of soldiers who FULL RETREAT OF THE REBELS AT NIGHT. enough to keep his hody sweet and clean. The were on board, opened on the guerillas and pu affair is made a great handle of, and looks like them to flight. After getting on her load she who had an axe to grind, and didn't succeed in re-enforced. After a brief interchange of shots would the fact been known, but for the mali- mand of the expedition, was the only one in cious desire to parade it before the world .- jured. Orders have been issued that the me Secessionists do not like the Governor, but all chanics in the Department of the Gulf em-Union men do, and his popularity in this ployed by the day will be paid \$1 50 per day borers will receive \$20 per month and one ration per day, or one dollar per day withou; ra The Cincinnati Enquirer says :- Col. Basil tions. Teamsters to drive four or six mule

Duke, who had command of a rebel brigade in teams will receive \$25 per month and rations; receive but \$2 per month. There is a prospect Spring leave Vicksburg four miles from navigable water. A vessel from Galveston reports all quiet there. She brought 75 passen-

Gen. Carter's Exploit.

The brilliant success of Gen. Carter's excur sion to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is, let us hope, but the precursor of series of similar achievements which will lace the renown of our cavalry chiefs as high bove that of the Stuarts, the Morgans, and the Ashbys, as is the justice of their cause. -The plan of the movement, indeed, is far more the destruction of the bridges over the South Fork of the Holston and the Wetauga rives. Gen. Carter's force consists of the 9th Penn. cavalry, two battalions of the 2d Michigan, Gen. Granger's old regiment, and two battaions of the 7th Ohio-in all, 1,425 men. Fe hence across to Jonesville, in Lee county, Va. his force,—one column passing through Estal ana Regiment was destroyed. ville and Blountsville, and striking the railrod sion. The other column was to strike acress

brands from the main railroad. Os this branch single train runs to the truk road in the morning and back at night.

There being as yet no depot a stands on he town after dark, a force was to be sent on his train down the road to Strawberry Plains. if- by our terrific fighting. teen miles east of Knoxville, where it crosss the Holston River on a Howe's patent tres bridge fifty feet above the water, and neary 500 yards long. The transit from Rogerston would require about two hours, and the brid being destroyed, Gen. Carter would find hit. self in possession of 115 miles of the railrod in a country intensely loyal, where he could remain a week without danger, and would receive aid from the inhabitants in effecting the complete destruction of the great arteryo extensive that it required six months to build it. This could very easily be thrown down and destroyed in case it should be impossible

to go down as lar as Strawberry Plains. But whether or not this plan has been pay carried out, the destruction of the bridge at t will take a week to replace, but which, while burnt last year, it really did take ninety days to rebuild, is a serious matter for the rebels. especially now that Joe Johnston's shattered orces are retreating upon this very line of ommunication. The victory of Gen. Rosecrans, magnificent as it is in the steady and enduring valor of his army, has been rendered still more decisive by the splendid daring of Major Gen. Rosecaans, Commanding U. S. Gen. Carter and his gallant Fourteen Hundred.

Benth of an Aged Hermit.

Mr. Joseph Plummer of Meredith, N. H., well nown as "Old Joe Plummer, the Hermit," who equal to the amount of Tender-Notes in circu- wood let, and erected a house, which, with its "You can do me no good, I shall die before morning." The iriend granted his wish and left him, and during the night he died as he had lived, glone.

the roles and first questible as figures of

The Associated Press seem to take great de. pnt into the stocks, and on the following FROM ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

The Great Battle of Murfreesboro. GEN. RAINS AND HANSON KILLED. Gen. Gladden, Breckipridge, and Adams

OFFICIAL DISPATCH from ROSECRANS. PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

Wounded.

Their Rear Guard Attacked and Dispersed,

The Losses of the Enemy. THE UNION LOSSES.

Detailed Account of the Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863. The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumberland, January 5, 1863. Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in Chief Washington: We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.

to families and all in a destitute we have, nevertheless, beaten the energy after They fled with great precipitation on Sour-

this merning.
Their loss has been very heavy.

Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed.

Gens. Gladden, Adams, and Breckinridge re wounded. W. S. Rosecrans, are wounded. Major-General Commanding.

MURPREESBORO, Jan. 5, Via) NASHVILLE, Jan. 6, 1863. The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturcomplete than seems to be suspected by the day night. It is reported that they were ter-Rebel journal which announces its success in ribly demoralized from losses, but they left no day night. It is reported that they were terribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry. A cavalry force have followed. Spear's First Tennessee Brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000; several hundred on Thursday; over twelve hundred on Friday, and 100 on Saturday night-including wounded and captured. left Richmond, Ky., on the 21st ult., passing of them prisoners, two colonels and several through McKee and up the Red Bird Fort, majors. The bodies of Brig. Gen. Rains and the whole, seemed to be against us, and the Hanson and here, Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an one of the most bitterly rebel regions of that arm broken. Major Clarence Prentice was bitterly rebel State. There he was to divice wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisi

Our own losses in all the engagements were 1,100 killed, about 6,000 wounded, and several at Union, which name is now pronounced Zo- thousand prisoners. One-third of the woundikoffer by the rebels. We have before us the ed will soon be able to resume duty. The results of this movement. The county h army was considerably depreciated by stragwhich this breaking of the great line of ton-munication between the Eastern and Wesern tion. Col. Moody, 74th Ohio, is wounded. division of the rebellion has at last been eact. Col. Chas. Anderson, 73d Ohio, Col. Nick Aned, is one of the most loyal in Tennessee its deeson, 6th Ohio, Col. John F. Miller, woundpopulation being twenty to one against sees. ed, did not leave the field. Col. Williams, 25th Illinois, killed. Lieut. Col. Hull, 37th Indiana, reported killed, is wounded and a prisoner .to Rogersville, on the Holston river, to which The Chicago Board of Trade battery, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lieut. Griffin, wounded. Loomis's Michigan battery lost one killed, twelve wounded, and thirteen horses killed. — A review of the field of battle since the evacuroad during the night. Arriving at Rogra-town after dark, a force was to be sent on his

Before the Battle.

The Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner of a date just previous to the recent battles. following items:

Retaliation Threatened.

The following letter of Gen. Bragg to the mmander of the Abelition forces co us, meets the question squarely and plainly Beadquarters Army of Tennessee, !

Murfreesboro'. Dec. 11, 1862. GENERAL: In your letter of the 4th inst you express your abhorrence of the system of the Confederacy. A single piece of gallers harrassing and arresting non-combatants. In work at Midway, 60 miles west of Union, it so a previous letter I have intimated my entire concurrence in these views, and nothing shall swerve me from a faithful observance of a policy which is dictated by every proper sentiment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication was written, a number of citizens of Tennessee, charged only with poitical offenses or pro-clivities, were arrested and imprisoned in the nion, which The Lynchburg Republican says penitentiary at Nashville. It is of little moment to me whether this was done by your immediate order, or by your subordinates, for whose conduct you are responsible, and I hereby notify you that I shall enforce rigid and unyielding retaliation against the commissioned officers who shall fall into my hands until this violation of good faith sha! be corrected in deeds as well as words.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding. forces, Nashville, Tenn.

A Brief Commission

We have the unalloyed satisfaction of announcing the appointment of Col. Roger W. Hanson as Brig. Gen. in the Confederate ser Gen. Hanson-is reported killed in the recent battle.]

Gen. Pillow Restored to Service Gen. Gideon J. Pillow reached Murfreesboro' last evening from Richmond. We understand that he has been restored to active duty, and will immediately take the field.

Detailed Account of the Fighting. NASHVILLE, via Bowling Green, Jan. 4. Thursday's Battle.

On Thursday morning the sun rose through mass of thick mist and fog, and just as he made his appearance the pickets of the enemy opened a brisk fire upon Palmer's Division, which constituted the right wing of Gen. Crittenden's command. A few of our men were wounded, and our pickets manifested some disposition to give way.

Two batteries, however, moved up to their support, and the cannonade was so brisk that the whole of our forces rushed to arms, expecting an immediate renewal of the battle on a grand scale; but the rebels did not seem disposed to make the fight general; they brought

they opened, and the butternuts retired in confusion to the cedar thickets in which they had been concealed all the morning of Thursday. leaving a number of their dead and wounded i an intervening field.

On the center of our left, where a part of Gen Sheridan's Division was posted, a brisk firing was kept up between the pickets until near night, when the rebels, becoming bold, once more advanced in considerable force into an open field. This time our men no longer remained behind their breastworks but charged upon the enemy, and put them to a disgraceful flight, a single company of the 27th Illinois capturing

150 prisoners.

A number of shells from some of our batteries A number of shells from some of our batteries quieted the robels for the remainder of the evening. The fighting on Thursday was at no time on a large scale, amounting really to little more than heavy skirmishing. Both armies seemed inclined to rest after the dreadful contest of the day before. The weather was cold and clear a part of the day, but during the night there was an ugly, drizzling rain from which our soldiers, without shelter of any kind, suffered severely.

Friday's Operations. There was nothing of importance occurring Thursday night—scarcely a shot from either side was heard on Friday morning until nearly nine o'clock. Then a terrible cannonade commenced and raged for half an hour all along the centre of our line. The enemy's shot and shell flew thick and fast up the railroad and turnpike, and all over the open ground occupied by the centre of our

army. One of our batteries was moved to the front f the war, and are victorious.

Our entire success on the 31st alt was predisabled by the rebel fire; but it soon became wented by a surprise of the right Cank, but evident that the enemy's artillery was inferior to we have nevertheless, beaten the enemy after our own, and after Loomis had knocked to pieces a rebal batter; of heart the turnpike directly in front of Murfreesboro, the others hastily day night.

The last of their columns of cavalry lets there was again a lull in the storm. Our loss in this artillery duel was about 100 killed and

from the reports of rebel prisoners. I am led to believe that the enemy's loss was very consid-erable. There was nothing more than heavy skirmisling from this until 4 o'clock P. M.

Saurday's Engagement.

I returned last whit to Nashville from the bat-tle field at Murfrees oro, and, after a tedious ride on the cars, during which I was engaged in wri-ting out these dispatchs, I arrived late this eve-

o'clock yesterday, and occur connected on a scale of almost unparalelled grandeur, seest equaling the sublimest military occurrence during the days of Napoleon. The battle of educaday displayed in a most striking manner thewalor our troops, the earnestness of our offic the genius of Gen. Rosecrans; but the rests was a general feeling of despondency through

our army.
On Thursday there was little disposition mani fested on either side to renew the battle and this feeling continued until after the cannonade of Friday morning, the result of which did much to encourage and inspire our soldiers, and make them ready for the great event that took place in the afternoon of that day. Gen. Van Cleve's di-vision, belonging to Gen. Crittenden's corps, had been thrown across Stone river on Thursday, in anticipation of an assault upon our left, similar to that upon the right on Wednesday, or for a purpose which perhaps it is now prudent to inti-

It was posted upon a low eminence, almost overlooking Murfreesboro, and in this situation formed, as indeed it had done before, the extreme left wing of our army. It was about 4 o'clock in the evening, when no one anticipated a renewa of the battle, that the rebels advanced in over whelming force, under the command of Breckin ridge, who seems to have been all day in charge of the right wing of their army, and threw them selves with terrible impetuosity upon Van Cleve's

division.

This portion of our forces was in command of Col. Beatty of the 19th Ohio, Gen. Van Cleve having been wounded on Wednesday. The assault of the enemy was speedily announced to the rest of the army by a dreadful war of artillery and a deafening rattle of musketry. Every body rushed instantly to arms, and all seemed anxious to engaged the enemy at once.

Cleve's division held their own against five times their numbers, but finding it impossible to with stand the entire rebel army, began to give ground. Two brigades slowly retired, the enemy following with great determination, until at length our men were pushed into the river, many of them dying the water with their blood.

The 3d Brigade stood its ground somewhat

longer and fought, if possible, more obstinately; still they too were just on the point of giving way when Negley's Division, which was near the centre when the battle began, came rushing up to the rescue with loud cheers.

The soldiers advanced to the river side, deliv ered a few terrible volleys, which effectually checked the rebel onset, and then plunged into the stream itself and waded across, all the time pouring their bullets into the face of the foe djacent hill, covered with woods, was just upen the other side of the river, and upon as cending a tel-rably steep bank a fence was reached, which separated the woods from the open

ground through which the river runs rebels attempted to make a stand, and poured a leaden hall into our ranks as they clambered up were no longer to be checked. They rushed up o the fence, and burled the enemy away from it at the point of the bayonet. The whole woods then resounded with the real

of battle, our men continuing to drive the enemy steadily before them. Colonels T. R Stanley and Miller, commanding brigades, urged forward their men with dauntless courage, and drove the rebels entirely out of the woods and across sor cornfields which lay just in front of the last strip of timber which separated our army from Mur freesboro. These cornfields were literally cover ed with the rebel dead and dying.

The enemy had now been driven a mile and a half, and nothing but the coming of night pre-vented the gallant Negley and his men from pushing into Murfreesboro. I rode over the field a 10 o'clock that night. Our forces held undisputed possession of the contested ground. The slauguer of the enemy was terrible to contemplate. The woods by the river and cornfields resounded with the groans of the wounded and

At least 2,000 of the enemy fell in this glorious affair, while our own loss could not have exceeded 500. More than 1,000 prisoners were left in our hands. Several rebel flags were captured and at least one battery of artillery. When the victory was announced to the rest of the army, their cheers fairly rent the air, and must have

Rebel Account of the Fight.

The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner, extra, of Jan gives an account of the battle on Wednesday It says in yesterday's brief account of the sanguinary battle of Wednesday it has brought the of the engagement down to nightfall. Our left had driven the enemy's right several miles, and occupied the field of battle, capturing close of the week. out a bettery or two, which attempted to hospitals and most of the wounded, and reating

Our right was not so actively engaged. The of the nations. God feeds them on they commenced to fire.

Now, why does not this man make a Their pickets were also driven back and Byren's Buttery and Cobo's Kentucky Buttery very actively engaged during the after toon with the batteries of the enemy, but the Commence the part were some.

The flower then less a long pungraph who

tured vast quantities of small arms. The prisoners were sent to Vicksburg for immediate exchange. The wounded prisoners were comfortably housed and cared for.

Of the number engaged, The Banner says that

Rosecran's army of invasion is, at the lowest calculation, seventy thousand. Bragg's was computed at forty thousand, and not half engaged. It further says that Gen. Sills' body was brought in shot through the left eye with a Minie ball. They give the following casualties: Col. Allen, 8d Ala., severely wounded in the

Col. Marks, 17th Tenn., wounded Capt. Dessard, 9th Ky., wounded in the hand. Adjt. Card, 9th Ky., killed

It was reported that Gen. Woodruff was among the Yankee slain.

Another account in the same paper says of Another account in the same paper says of Wednesday's battle, after describing Rosecran's march to the battle field: At about 8 o'clock our divisions, commanded by McCown, Claiborne, and Cheatham, were ordered to charge the enemy, who was planted in a dense thicket.

Softly, but with a perfect line, our troops emerged from the skirts of timber in which they

were sheltered, and moved across the open plain. The battle now became terrific. The crash upon crash of musketry stunned the ear, and the ground trembled with the thunders of artillery, and even the cedars rocked and quivered.

The Latest News.

The Pursuit of the Rebels-News from the Front Unimportant.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.
Headquarters are advised that previous to the Murfreesboro fight, a large portion of the Ander-

The remainder, about 300, went into the fight under Rosengarten and Ward, and behaved gallantly. Notices have been sent along the line for the arrest of a large number reported to have deserted, and then returned to Nashville in irons. Col Brace captured at Clarksville a very large amount of valuable army stores from the

A Nashville dispatch says that some rebel prisoners, captured on Thursday, and paroled, had been in Murfreesboro four hours. They were direct from Richmond, Va.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 6. Over 600 rebel prisoners and 19 commissioned officers were brought in this evening.

Unofficial reports state that cannonading was beard ten miles from Murfreesbero. Our forces are pursuing the rebels.

Bragg may make a stand at Tullahoma.

Our wounded is about 7,000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing will not reach The rebel-loss was double ours. The wounded

of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best build-ings in Nashville are taken for hospitals. The rounded will be cared for. News from the front is meager and unimper-

There are four feet of water on the shoals, and e river is still rising. The weather is all cold. Loca Affairs in Richmond-Immense Advand in Sugar and Molasses-Hiring out

the Neroes-Market Reports-Advance in Whiter. [From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.] Great Advance in Sugar and Molasses.—From some cause, unknown outside the circle of speculators and extertione, the two staple commodities of sugar and molases have taken an alarming rise within the past we or three days, and prices have reached figure never before attained since the war gave it fictious and unhealthy value to every thing that affolious as speculative

Brown sugar sold yesterday 95 cents per pound by the burrel, and Molasses \$6 10 a 6 25 per gallon, wholesale The same composities were retailing—Sugar at \$1 @ 1 10 per pound and Molasses at \$7 50 @ 8 and upwards per gallo.

Of course all kinds of bakers, confessionery, in which sugar and molasses form ingresionery, shot up proportionately in price, and yesteday a dozen common sweetened cakes that sold ast week at 25 cents per dozen, were to 40 and 50

cents, and all other kinds of cake in proportion.
Parties who profess to know attribute the ad-Parties who profess to know attribute the ad-vance to the active aggressive operations of the enemy in the South and Southwest, which may cation with Richmond for a time. This, if not the real reason, will serve very well for an excuse, and the speculative mania that will now certainly ensue, will run up prices beyond the present rates, if the matter is not taken hand by the government or the people.

THE HIRING SEASON.

Yesterday the negro hiring season reached its chmax in Richmond. The officers of the hiring agents were thronged with masters and mistress unters of both sexes, and all ages and condi-

No space within, the black mass overflowed into the streets, and settled down along the sidewalks and gutters, waiting to be "hired," while expressious such as "Hab you been hired yet?" "Whose your massa this year?" were heard, occasionally interrupted by a "hoe down' upon the pavement.

Stimulated by the spirit of extertion which has come to pervade all transactions in which parlance, may be quoted as "stiff," and "holding irm" above former quotations considerably.

Those who, being free, have the biring out of themselves, imitate the master of slave labor and hold themselves up to the "highest bidder

with an amount of assertion and impudence that deserves to bring him a "knock down" at least, The number of negroes hiring in Richmond and vicinity is greater than at any former season, from the fact that hundreds have been sent here by their owners from the counties to prevent their falling into the possession of the enemy.

MARKET REPORTS, JAN. 2. The general business of the city will not be fairly resumed before the end of next week. The warehouses, mills, and manufactories are all still

The "almighty nigger" and the exorbitant price of his hire is everywhere the topic of conversation, and the endiess source of wonderment.
Adult negroes, male and temale, are biring for
\$200 to \$250. Boys between twelve and fifteen bring \$75.

Government is biring a great number of nenegroes, and is regulating the price. The pre-sent offers a fine opportunity for persons who have been driven from their homes by the enemy to dispose of their negroes for the year

Nothing has advanced so much in price within the last twelve months as alcoholic lique the prospect is that we have not yet touch top. The vilest whiskey, which before the war spread dismay and terror among the rebel hosts.

Up to I o'clock yesterday, the time I left the now eagurly sought after and bought at from \$25 field, it had rained steadily all day, and the battle had not been resumed.

Apple brandy is now the best and cheapest liquor to be had in this market, but even that has within the past two days advanced as many dollars. We quote it to-day at \$20 a gallon. The small quantity in this market, and the impose bility of bringing on a further supply in the tire absence of transportation, must send it up still higher in a very short time. We should not be sur; rised if it should advance to \$25 by the

THE WOMEN OF A NATION - We do not besi tale to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament, which shows itself in its posities. A handred times we have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had sthing was perfectly quiet in front gas by their sides women who supported them not seslay until 6 o'clock, when the consumating by advice as to particulars, but by factifying their ings of duty, and by directing their at on in killed, wounded and missing some landing self-antice thinking of public